The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 295.

WASHINGTON.

Quiet Restored at the Capital.

Five Thousand White Voters Virtually Disfranchised.

Astonishing Instance of African Modesty.

The Kuklux Policy Governed by Waiters, Barbers and Bootblacks.

Exciting Discussion in the Census Bureau.

How to Obtain Statistics of the Diseases of Men and Women.

Reduction of the Treasury Clerical Force.

Central Pacific Railroad Subsidy.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

FIVE THOUSAND WHITE MEN DISFRANCHISED IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The returns from yesterday's election show that nearly five thousand white voters failed to vote, and were probably intimidated from approaching the polls. The vote as compared with the registration is that number short.

MINOR NOTES.

The evening papers contain details of minor riots that prevailed during the night, but nothing has been comparatively quiet, thanks to the extraordinary precautions.

THE AUTHOR ON THE SPOT.

Among the committees elected to impose terms and conditions on the rebel States, is the author of the country is the honorable at the National Hotel and the barber at Willard's. One of the Kuklux order allowed a Jew to live down in Southern.

THE FESTIVAL.

The President-elect and Mrs. Grant have taken leave to-morrow, Gen. Secretary Cox, and Rawlins going to West Point; Boutwell to Philadelphia and Secretary Boutwell to Boston.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The most exciting thing going on in the session of the census committee at the capitol. They got into quite a squabble to-day over the kind of schedule that should be used in taking the sixth census. The proposed schedule under discussion was the one relating to statistics of exciting disease, but it was finally concluded that men and women could not be compelled to inform the census taker what ailment, if any, afflicted them.

THE SIXTH CENSUS—SCHEDULES.

Information has been received here that Ignacio Marfarel has been appointed by the Mexican government Minister to Washington. He has been for many years the First Secretary of that Legation here.

THE CENSUS.

Secretary Boutwell has reduced the clerical force in the Treasury Department and the various bureaus thereof to the exact number authorized by law, and no further removals will be made at present. After the 1st of July it is probable that a number of changes will be made in the department. The removals so far amount to about five hundred.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

The Treasury Department has issued $1,768,000 in bonds for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, bearing interest from May 27, 1869. The bonds are for sections of the road extending from the 50th to the 60th mile-post, east from Sacramento. The necessary papers showing the completion of other sections have been filed, and a further issue will be made to them in the course of a few days.

[VIA the Associated Press.]

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Republicans elect the entire city ticket, including the Collector, Register and Surveyor, by a majority of about 800. Nine colored men were elected, namely, the Collector, one alderman, and seven members of the Common Council.

THE REVOLT MEMBERS ANGRY.

There is considerable talk in diplomatic circles, caused by the position which the British Minister has taken at the naval ball at Annapolis on Friday evening last. No government is represented in the participation in dancing with the President's party, unless he accompanied, and when the most distinguished gentleman in the country invited to a polite attention to it a supper room, previous to the latter being crowd open to all. Mr. Thornton was complied by his friends, and proceeded to a table in the

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1869.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY,
JOSHUA B. PARKS.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The cause of temperance still progresses in Frankfort.

A new three-legged pig is "rootin' around" in Logan county.

The regular summer term of the Court of Appeals began on Monday.

A huge temperance celebration is talked of in Newport, to be held there on the 4th of July next.

The fine residence of Capt. Fitzhenry, in Hamtown, was destroyed by fire last Thursday morning. All of his effects were saved. No insurance on the building.

The Old School General Assembly refused to accept the resignation of Dr. Wm. McPheeters, of Chestnut Street, in the Danville Theological Seminary.

Mr. C. F. Scruggs, postmaster at Clintonville, Bourbon county, committed suicide by taking strychnine last Wednesday evening. The cause for the self-destruction is not known.

The Governor, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary of State have removed their offices to the upper story of the old Jeptha Dudley residence, at the corner of St. Clair and Main streets, Frankfort.

A general free fight occurred at Florence, Kenton county, on the 5th inst., in which a number of persons took part, and several were quite severely injured. The disturbance was quelled by the arrest of the ringleaders.

On Wednesday last Mr. Jerome Fleming, whose life had been threatened by a negro tenant, was fired upon and badly wounded in consequence, it is supposed, of his having made the last thing effect in the negro's case, and doing so unfavorable decision. With him the matter ended.

The farmers of Graves county are constantly discovering new and extraordinary depredations. The bugs have destroyed their tobacco plants to such an extent that they must place more than half a crop, and the tenantmen wonder at making the revenue of the cut-worm made, and the worms are now at work on the corn. It looks well, but it is feared that late crops will be injured by rust.

Monday a large number of people from the county were in Frankfort, thinking that it was County Court day, but this being the month of May the Circuit Court (the third Monday) was the tribunal for the transaction of business. All kinds of stock and a variety of vehicles were sold at auction. The attendance was large. The tobacco crop is small grain is very promising. The corn needs rain and weeds worse than anything.

There has been some difficulty about the employment of the Danville Theological Seminary, and it seems probable that a motion made in the General Assembly in regard to it, and which has met with a decided opposition, will be withdrawn. Rev. Dr. Skinner and Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, Rev. Dr. Hodge and Rev. Dr. Brown, have all been called to make speeches in the hall, on the subject of the Assembly in Pittsburg next November.

The dividends declared by the Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Company for the first two years after the bridge was opened, amounted to 10 per cent., being on the capital of 5 per cent. on account on the preferred stock, and about 5½ per cent. on the common stock. The total receipts for the year ending 31st April, 1869, were $108,000, and the total cost of the bridge, including interest, real estate, tolls, &c., amounts to $1,000,000.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[illegible] peaches in New Orleans.

[illegible] rains have imperiled the wheat crop.

[illegible] have been withdrawn from [illegible]

[illegible] just had two negro [illegible] in the state.

[illegible] already selling in some [illegible] at $1 25 per bushel.

Cotton, nineteen inches high, is now visible in the vicinity of Americus, Ga.

Senator Sprague estimates the next cotton crop at the South at 1,500,000 bales.

The Lonsdale Factory, at Milton, N. C., is to run overhours. They have "quit taking in."

A boy and a mule were struck and killed by lightning near Knoxville last Thursday.

North Carolina has in successful operation twenty Klans and twenty Burning Negro Leagues.

There is a family in Henry county, Va., the members of which average eighty years and six months.

Charles Caldwell, negro, has been appointed by Gen. Ames to the Board of Police of Hinds county, Miss.

The wife and daughter of a Mr. Taylor, living near Corinth, Miss., were recently severely scalded by lightning.

It is simply known that Mr. Thos. Lewis was killed by Dr. H. T. Saunders last Friday, at Double Springs, Miss.

The Florida orange crop will not be a failure after all. Many of the groves will bear larger crops than last year.

John Murphy, convicted of the murder of Lewis Lenardet, has been sentenced to be hung at Maryville, Tennessee, on the 26th of July next.

Gus Baker and John Thomas were hung at Wilson, N. C., on the 4th inst., for the Wade Hinton murder. Both died protesting their innocence.

It is reported that Hon. H. H. Harrison, H. H. Thomas, Judge John M. Lee and—Napier, colored, will be candidates for the Legislature from Davidson county, Tenn.

Young Brownlow charges Stokes with improper influence, because the Governor, three out some 1,800 votes against him," thus swapping his election to Congress last year.

Colonel Ames very generously donated the proceeds of his circus and menagerie, Friday and Saturday, on the Lunatic Asylum at Atlanta. The amount realized was about $400.

Gen. Lee has expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the expurgated constitution of Virginia and the election of Walker, the candidate of the Conservative Republicans for Governor.

R. D. Herndon, convicted of the murder of Miss Lumsden, in Orange county, was taken to Hillsboro, on the 24 inst., and sentenced by Judge Mangum, to spend the balance of his natural days in the penitentiary, according to his sentence.

A Lynchburg (Va.) editor has been the happy recipient of a quart of strawberries, none of which measured less than four inches in diameter, and many of them measured five and a half inches.

A difficulty occurred at Columbia, Tenn., about dusk Monday evening, between Mr. Walker, a prominent young citizen of that place, and Mr. John Holcombe, a newly-elected policeman, the particulars.

James Magner and Pat Glancey had a terrible fight in McCoole's saloon in St. Louis on Saturday last, in which both were badly cut and bruised, Glancey getting the worst of it. He was sent home and has since died.

The U. S. mail which was left in the depot on the night of the fatal accident, Mon., was taken down from the station, cut open and opened, and the sheets (but the depot was locked) stolen and then set on fire. All the other mail books were destroyed in the ticket office.

The Henderson (Texas) Times mentions the loss of a young man and his affianced bride, who were drowning lately in Sabine River. They had eloped from home for want of a clerk, went to Shreveport and Louisiana, where they were married.

There is a lady living in Richmond, Va., who has not eaten anything but two crackers in the last nine months, but she is in the habit of taking herself with sweet oil for some nervous affection. She is fleshy, cheerful, has good appetite and necessity for food.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who is in the city for the past week for the purpose of getting his mail, says he goes on official business to Kentucky with the Congressional Committee on Commerce. He will travel the entire state, and will be absent probably two weeks.

Friday night week, in the neighborhood of Jackson's Ferry, on Savannah river, in Hancock county, a party of armed persons numbering, it is said, about twenty people, broke into three, resulting in the killing of a negro and the wounding of another.

The Atlanta "Governor" Reid, who, while in the Legislature has resulted in the loss of his seat, is now at the Rome desk, the Legislature having refused to allow him to take his seat, but has allowed accounting on a mileage account, by direction of the Speaker, for the purpose of carrying on the contest.

A Richmond (Va.) junk dealer has purchased the entire lot of condemned United States cavalry horses, and heavy carriage of Jefferson Davis, and family during the war, for the purpose of converting them into glue. The horses are to be used for the manufacture of glue, which will open on the twelfth inst.

[illegible] Pickens county, S. C., a white man by the name of Wilkins was killed. The stable on the premises was discovered to be in flames, when the deceased, his father, with other persons, rushed out of the dwelling, and a battle was fought in the yard, in which the result above stated. The affair in this instance was expected, and the combat between the parties was desperate, a number of shots being exchanged.

Governor Ames has appointed seven adjudicators of the State Hospital at Hinkelmann, being then two negroes. Such were the conditions on which the hospital was founded and the Board chartered. But Ames has no better authority to appoint its commissioners and surgeon, than he would have to appoint John Jones commander of the Great Eastern, or Peter Brown to succeed the commander of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Gen. Robert E. Lee has returned to his home in Lexington from his late visit to Fredericksburg, Va., as a witness to the chancery suit of his brother, Col. Charles Carter Lee, of Fredericksburg. Gen. Lee was met about a hundred yards from the door of the house of a gentleman, with whom he was to breakfast, by a very beautiful little girl, who strewed flowers in his path, compelling him to walk the distance literally upon "a bed of roses."

The Negro Riots at Washington.

The municipal election in Washington, as our readers have learned from the dispatches, took place on Monday. Most persons had anticipated what would occur upon the occasion. It was well known beforehand that the negroes, wrought up to a high pitch of partisan excitement by each other and by the appeals and falsehoods of white Radical demagogues and villains, were so intent on violence that it could hardly be prevented by any moderation or vigilance on the part of conservative citizens and the constituted authorities.

The white and black Radicals were determined to carry the election, cost what it might in bloodshed or in anything else. The negroes organized themselves to withstand and even to kill any voter of their own color whom they should detect in an attempt to cast a vote for the conservative ticket. The blacks of the South, ever since they had the privilege of voting, have habitually acted upon this policy, generally though reluctantly permitting a white man to vote as he pleased, but compelling persons of their own color either to vote for radicalism or not to vote at all, and shrinking in no case from the enforcement of their will by the infliction of the most shocking and bloody outrages. Except for the interference of the police the freedman who undertook to cast a conservative ballot at Washington would have been murdered, and the dangers, which threatened and beset him, unquestionably had the effect to appal and paralyze other freedmen who were disposed to sustain by their suffrages the party of law and order. The Democratic organs proclaim that the negroes now have free suffrage in the District of Columbia and throughout the South, but not all the negroes have free suffrage either in the District or in the South. They are guaranteed free suffrage by the laws, but they do it, with savage ferocity, to each other. They can undertake the practice of it only at the risk of their lives, such of them, we mean, as differ in political views from the majority of their own race. And there can be no room to doubt that the blacks who now assume the right of governing the minority of their own people will, if at any time they see that they have the needed numerical force, usurp the power to control the white voters as well. Wherever they have the power of interfering in elections at all, their action will be limited only by fear. No other consideration will have in any case the least influence with them.

It is fearful to think what scenes would have occurred at Washington on Monday but for the interposition of the police. The interposition was to a great extent effective, but it wasn't prompt and vigorous enough. The city authorities, knowing what would happen, should have been prepared to quell the negroes, at their very first demonstration of lawlessness, by the most energetic measures. To permit a protracted fight, to suffer the continuance of anything like resistance to the authorities for five minutes or even one minute, was a mistake, a blunder, a crime, bearing bloody fruit at the time and certain to bear the same or worse hereafter. A single discharge of musketry, delivered at the right moment and in the proper way, would have quelled the riot instantly and been an example not to be forgotten. Daily not with infuriated negroes on election days, or they will ascribe your forbearance to fear of a "superior race."

The occurrence in any part of the Union of such events as took place at Washington on Monday would have been lamentable, but, in the capital of the country, it was, as we said yesterday, inexpressibly deplorable. The events will be told throughout the civilized world as a discredit and a shame to us as a people. They will be published everywhere as a disgrace to our institutions. And they are a disgrace to our institutions, although the fault is infinitely less in the institutions themselves than in the party that by fraud and violence has succeeded in obtaining temporary control of them.

Grant and the Soldiers.

A Radical, in a letter that we published yesterday, gives the names of various ex-Federal soldiers that the Grant administration has appointed to offices in Kentucky. We have made no complaint that Grant does not appoint ex-soldiers to office. Our complaint is that he appoints no ex-soldiers to office and tolerates none in office unless they are Radicals, that is, unless they support him and his policy. No matter how faithfully men may have served their country in war, no matter how much they may suffer from wounds and poverty, no matter how incapable they may be of keeping themselves and their families from starvation by any of the ordinary pursuits of life, he will not permit them to remain in any official positions, however disconnected from politics, unless they acknowledge devotion to him and to his party. He will not allow to the veterans of the war, unless they swear fealty to him and to his partisan views, even the poor privilege of earning by manual toil an humble livelihood in the Government navy yards and workshops. Men who fought more than he did, who endured and suffered more than he did, are remorselessly denied all public employment for the crime of being exactly such nonpartisans as he himself professed to be not only throughout the Presidential canvass but after his election.

President Grant's cruel and sweeping proscription of his old comrades and followers in arms exhibits human nature in one of its worst and most hateful aspects. By attempting to defend it his partisans may bring discomfort on themselves but cannot help him. The acts complained of are such as no other one of all the Presidents of the United States ever committed or was capable of committing.

A soldier, who was almost mortally wounded in the Union army and who was told what a fine thing it would be for all soldiers to support Grant because he would not fail to remember them in his distribution of political favors, thus writes his griefs to the Rochester (N. Y.) Union, after having, as he says, received through friends from Grant a positive promise of appointment to an humble place and been rejected for no assigned reason:

Will Grant go back on men whose children are crying for bread after their father had faced death at Cold Harbor, or turn a deaf ear to men who waded through a sea of fire and blood in the Wilderness, or charged the rebel lines before Petersburg, under Hancock, at morning, noon, and night, till the enemy's intrenchments were carried at the bayonet? Will Grant, or who marched with Sherman, or Sheridan, or Thomas, or served in some equally good and honorable capacity on the tented field?

White Men and Negroes in Rhode Island.

A white man cannot vote in Rhode Island unless he is the owner of one hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of real estate, yet, at the next session of the Legislature, the Radicals will adopt the fifteenth constitutional amendment, by which all the worthless negroes in the State can deposit their votes in the ballot-box. In the estimation of the Rhode Island Radicals, a white man must own a house and lot in order to be equal in value and importance to a negro who hasn't a dime. Then why talk about the "equality of races" in that State? Is there to be any practical equality? Is not the negro to be made the superior race?

Imperialism and Radicalism.

The progress of Radical usurpation and innovation, daring and since the war, has been fearful; and what is equally fearful is the apathy and indifference, not so say acquiescence, shown by the people under these usurpations. The country was aroused and excited to the highest pitch when it was proclaimed that the National Union was imperiled by the rebellion. Men rallied to the national standard by the million. Herculean efforts were made to crush the rebellion and restore the authority of the Constitution. The rebellion was overcome, and the war ended suddenly in 1865, when, very naturally, the excitement in the public mind subsided and the country fell into a deep calm—a repose for which it was longing. Now men's minds turned from the public dangers to their private avocations—one to his farm, another to his merchandise—all apparently unmindful that such a period was not without its dangers too.

The Republican leaders in Congress took advantage of this time of repose and inattention to public affairs to push on their schemes for changing the very structure of the government, and laying the foundations of a despotism. The work progresses, while the people continue to sleep. They may awake to the danger that threatens their liberties when it is too late.

We would here commend to all thinking men who love liberty the following from M. M. De Toqueville's work, entitled "Democracy in America." It contains matter for profound and anxious reflection for every American citizen, especially when it is considered that the author was an ardent friend of popular government. We are now in the midst of the "dangerous passage" or crisis in our history which this philosophical writer has so aptly described. Had he written fourteen years later than he did, he would not have had the satisfaction of painting the congratulatory remark with which the extract closes:

"There is a most dangerous passage in the history of a democratic people. When the taste for physical gratifications predominates, a people hurries more rapidly than education and their experience of free institutions, the time will come when men are carried away and lose all self-restraint at the sight of the new possessions they are about to lay hold upon. In their intense and exclusive anxiety to make a fortune they lose sight of the close connection which exists between the private fortune of each of them and the prosperity of all. It is not necessary to do violence to such a people in order to stir them of the rights they enjoy; they themselves willingly let many of their rights slip from them; the passion they display appears to them to be a troublesome annoyance which diverts them from their occupation and business. If after they have required their representatives, to support the government by personal service, to meet on public business, or assemble themselves with the character and tendency of the political movements going on in the country, they see occasions arise which turn the pastime engagements; such amusements are accounted by serious men as interfering with the more important interests of life. These people think they are following the principle of self-interest, but the loss they sustain of the principle is a very rude one; and the better to look after a trifle they call their business they neglect their chief business, which is to remain their own masters.

"As the citizens who work do not care to attend to public business, and as the class that might devote the leisure to these duties has ceased to exist, the place of the Government is, as it were, unfilled. If at that critical moment some able and unprincipled man finds means to concentrate in his hand the road to every kind of usurpation open before him. If he can but wait for some time, to the material prosperity of the country, he may still be master of all this. Above all, he may insure public tranquillity. Men are so possessed by the passion of physical gratification and so totally find out also in the end of their own welfare, before they discover how freedom itself serves to promote it, that the slightest rumor of public commotion intrudes into the petty pleasures of private life, they are so much and so alarmed by it. This fear of anarchy perpetually haunts them, and they are always ready to fling away their freedom at the first disturbance.

"I readily admit that public tranquillity is a great good, but, at the same time, I cannot forget that all nations have been enslaved by being kept in order.

"Certainly it is not to be inferred that nations ought to despise public tranquillity, but I think that ought not to be enough with men who are worthy of being free. Tranquillity, but not that which may nothing of its Government but the maintenance of order, is already a state of bondage, the slave of its own will—awaiting but the hand that will bind it.

"By such a nation the despotism of a faction is not less to be dreaded than the despotism of an individual. When the hold of the community is engrossed by private concern, the smallest parties need not despair of putting the upper hand in public affairs. At such times it is not rare to see upon the great stage of the world, as we see at our theatres, a multitude represented by a very few players, who alone speak in the name of an absent or inattentive people. They alone are in action while all is stationary; they change the laws and tyrannize over the manners of the country; and men wonder to see that a few small a number of weak and worthless hands a great people may lie.

Hitherto (1856) the Americans have escaped all the perils we have pointed out, and, in this respect, they are really extraordinary.

It has often been asserted, on seemingly good authority, that "The Imperialist," the notorious New York organ of the advocates of the establishment of an empire in this country, received its chief support, financial, political, and moral, from prominent Radical leaders. Several Radical organs have denied the assertion, some of them with real or affected indignation, but "The Imperialist" itself has not denied it. The editor, in the last number of his periodical, distinctly says that the greater portion of the support of his paper comes from the Radical party, and he attempts an explanation of the fact. He makes no secret of his conviction that a good many of the Radicals desire the change of the Republic, so called, to a monarchy under the expectation that they themselves, as a party, will have the control of the new government with all its addition of powers, prerogatives, and privileges. And he refers especially to the "Union League," that pestilent band of secret, cut-throat, Radical conspirators, organized throughout the country, as being ready to render armed aid to our grand monarchical enterprise whenever such aid may be needed. He speaks of the "League" or "Grand Army of the Republic," as "*the silent, unnoticed army that parrions the entire North and can take the field at an hour's notice.*" What the public are thus allowed to see of the half-developed plan of the Imperial party is decidedly interesting. There is no doubt that the leading Radicals of the United States, unsatisfied with what they now possess, vast as it is, are disposed to strike for something new. They may not be able, even if they succeed in all their schemes, to grasp more real power than they already wield, but there is something in the name of Empire, Monarchy, or Kingdom, and they want that. They aspire to be noblemen. They madden for lordly titles. They are as little content as they are fit to be called gentlemen. We see that another organ of Imperialism is about to be established at Memphis, under the name of the Southern Imperialist. The gentleman who is to have editorial charge of it expresses his great discontent with the present government. We do not know whether he intends that his new monarchy shall be an aggravation or a modification of the really monarchical character of the United States Government as it now exists. We should be glad to hear from some prominent Radical organ, familiar with the mystery of the new movement, what the truth is upon this subject. Is it thought that we have too little monarchy or too much?

An Order from Boutwell.

We think that Mr. Boutwell has given a wrong direction to his prohibition. He forbids the disbursing officers of his department to pay the monthly salaries of the Government clerks to outside parties on orders. It has been for many years the constant practice of clerks in all the departments, when they got out of money, to borrow from fellow-clerks and other acquaintances whatever they could, giving to the lenders orders on the disbursing officers for their pay at the end of the month or of a longer period. The practice is wrong, and we have reason to know that it has led to a great deal of deception and swindling on the part of the borrowing clerks, and, in our opinion, the Secretary, instead of prohibiting the payment of their orders, should have prohibited them from giving orders and notified them that they would be dismissed from their places for any violation of the prohibition. Persons outside of the departments are not to be expected to know anything about the rules of the Secretaries, and they should be protected against the knavish operations of the clerks. The writer of this had occasion, while Mr. Guthrie was Secretary of the Treasury, to learn the facts of a case in which a first-class clerk borrowed money, by the exercise of something like compulsion, from seven or eight of his subordinates, giving to each of them an order for his full pay, but, on pay-day, he notified them not to present their orders and drew the amount himself. We had the pleasure of prosecuting his discharge, a particular friend of ours being one of his victims.

The Business of the Country.

During the Presidential canvass, all who doubted that the election of Grant would at once establish financial and general prosperity were denounced as rebels. They were proscribed as enemies of their country and all its interests. They were scarcely regarded as entitled to the rights of citizenship. It was deemed a generous concession to them that they were permitted to breathe the air of the Union. Many would gladly have shut it off from their lungs and nostrils.

Grant was elected. Look at the consequences. Worse than the worst that the Democrats predicted has befallen the country. Gold is nine or ten per cent higher than it was at the inauguration and constantly fluctuates with the fluctuating policy of the administration. Business of all kinds is depressed and constantly becoming more so in all the centers of business throughout the country. Trade, commerce, and manufactures languish, and, languishing, seem likely to die. Merchants everywhere are despondent, goods do not sell, bankruptcies are alarmingly frequent, mills of every description are stopping daily, mechanics and other laborers are out of employment while their families are starving, money can be had only at ruinous and panic rates, and not only is there no prospect or rational hope of any immediate or speedy improvement, but there is a wide-spread and deep apprehension in all commercial and other circles that the future is darker than the past or the present.

We say it with regret and pain, but the future is indeed gloomy. The wisest financial oracles in the nation give no encouragement. The most sagacious capitalists are too timid for action. They are cautious and prudent, content to barricade themselves against the coming dangers which they seem to discern. Thus the streams of business enterprise are dried up, and the wheels of trade are motionless and rotting.

Only from Providence, or from fortuitous events occurring independently of the agency of the constituted authorities of the country, can relief come. They who should have done much to remedy the national evils have only aggravated them. Congress has met since the inauguration, and, although it must have seen that a great national work ought to be done, it did nothing, it did not appear even to desire to do anything, toward relieving the substantial interests of the nation. Political schemes were concocted, and, so far as possible, executed, the personal claims of politicians received the most zealous attention, the spoils of office were fought for, wrangled over, and distributed; plans for securing the continued domination of Radicalism by the most atrocious oppressions of the South were devised and enacted; but the tottering business of the country received not a moment's consideration. We shall see the result. But we dread to see it.

The Negroes of Tennessee.

It appears that General Stokes, whilst speaking at Nashville last Saturday against the removal of the political disabilities of the ex-rebels of Tennessee, was frequently cheered, and that, when he closed, a part of the colored portion of his audience, unwilling to hear Governor Senter's reply, went shouting from the hall. This is strikingly illustrative of the fell spirit which has been aroused in the hearts of the Tennessee negroes. They think that they have got the white race under their feet, and they are determined not only to keep them there but to vaunt the fact on all occasions as offensively and insolently as possible. Maddened and misled by those fanatical and wretched whites who have obtained political control of them, they are bringing upon themselves a retribution swift and terrible—the retribution of inevitable extirpation or annihilation. Probably many of them will not see their doom till they feel it also. The white leaders see it, but, so they succeed in accomplishing their own purposes by the full exercise of transient political power, they care not what may befall the negroes afterwards. It will be a pity, however, if the white wretches escape the fate in which they are inviting their miserable victims.

☞ A Radical paper in Philadelphia says with emphasis that Mrs. Grant is in favor of the Government's giving a liberal pension to Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Grant is said to be a most estimable lady, and we hope that she doesn't want a pension given to her predecessor as a precedent. Can it be that she contemplates the awful contingency of being made a widow as summarily as poor Mrs. Lincoln was? Does the spirit of John Wilkes Booth walk the earth in a new covering of flesh and blood? Are the terrible words "*Sic semper tyrannis*" to ring out again in some crowded hall?

CITY ITEMS.

Call Early and Avoid the Rush—Only One Dollar per Dozen.

"Ho for the Southern Art Place," seemed to be the cry on Main street yesterday, judging from the crowds we were going into that popular photograph gallery; and no wonder, when you can get the very best card photos there for $1 per dozen. Remember, 85 Main, near Second.

☞ New cards, $1 per dozen, at Stowe's, Fourth and Green.

To Grocers.

Your attention is called to the assignee's sale this morning at Terry & Smith's, 17 Main street. In the above will be sold a large lot of new cedar brooms, in bunches, at 1 pm.

☞ Stowe's photographs, the best in the city.

☞ All those in want of fine watches, chains, etc., are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Jul. Wellman under the head of for sale. He means what he says. Go and see for yourselves.

☞ Go to Stowe's gallery, Fourth and Green.

☞ Winlersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Winlersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

Strawberries.

Mr. J. S. Beatty, of Bullitt county, is constantly shipping fruit to Gray & Co., Central Market, a xi door to E. N. Gage's grocery store. Any one wanting some of the finest strawberries in the market can procure them of the above parties at wholesale or retail. Fresh shipments twice a day.

Notice.

My entire stock of ready furnishing goods with lease and fixtures, for sale, in consequence of going into the wholesale business.

RICHARD JAMES,
115 and 117 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

CORTIST.—A young lady who writes a rapid, legible hand desires a situation as a copyist, or to do any kind of writing. Address Miss N. L. D., COURIER-JOURNAL Office.

☞ We can recommend in perfect good faith Ward's Rheumatic Liniment. It has made suffering on our part and on those only try it to be convinced of its virtue. It is only 50 cents per bottle, and will not only cure rheumatism, but relieve pains in back and limbs.

Another Richmond in the Field.

Feathers are being sold every day to these regular street buyers, and poor prices are the result. If you want a first-class price, leave orders with a first-class buyer, and that is

M. DAVIDSON,
127 West Main street.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
Only Good Sauce
AND
APPLICABLE
To Every Variety
OF
DISH.
EXTRACT
Of a letter from a
Medical Gentleman, at Madras, to
His Brother,
AT WORCESTER.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India. It is the only one, the most delicious, and most wholesome SAUCE that is made."
Put free on board at London or Liverpool, in parcels of twenty cases or more; each case two dozen large, five dozen middle, or ten dozen small.
Orders who order through us have the advantage of a supply from our stock until the arrival of direct orders.
Jones Kellier & Son's celebrated Dundee Marmalade. Robert Middlemass' celebrated Albert Biscuit. T. & D. Colman's Genuine Mustard, Crosse & Blackwell's Succahoutis of Arabon, Guinness' Stout, Bass and Allsopp's Ales. Osborne's Sherries, Claret, and the Wines of France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Walton Square and 45 Beaver st., New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. LEA & PERRINS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Choice for $1.

Spar Jewelry at W. Scott Glore's, corner of Third and Jefferson. jo9 d3

At Half Price.

Sheet music at MCCARRELL'S, Fourth st.

☞ Just received, the Sabrie and Silver Beaver, something new and desirable in the hat line for young men; also the Pearl Dress Cassimere and many other new styles for summer wear, at prices to suit the times. James M. Ladd, 56 Main street, south side, between Second and Third. je9 d1

☞ Parties declining housekeeping can find a purchaser for their Furniture and other effects by addressing J. B. L., Postoffice. je8 d1f

☞ Refrigerators and Ice-chests in all styles.

Freezers in all sizes and best patents. Coolers in all styles; also, coolers and filters, and filters. Baby carriages—a full and complete line—will be offered at a great reduction from this date. Now is the time to buy. Call and see at Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, No. 146 south side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth. je5 d4

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Grayes' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no9 d1f

☞ Russell's Patent Steak Broiler, patented April 9th, 1867, supersedes all others, works better, and gives more general satisfaction than any Broiler ever invented. Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded. A trial of the article will convince the most sceptical. Fyne & Creighton, Agents, No. 82 Fourth street. je6 eod6

French China, Glass and Queensware, Wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, at J. Dolzinger & Co.'s, 96 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. my30 dod15

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magnolia streets, near Twenty-third street, by (ap30 d1f) GRAVES & SON.

☞ New style teeth at Dr. Bedford's, No. 30 Jefferson street, same price as rubber. mh d1f

Steel Zister for a Moment!

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and their attendant ailments, which by stopping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Wardt's Karaka Pomo, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently reciprocates the energy of muscle and nerve, thereby rejuvenating the old life of the person and making the poor dispositing invalid feel like a new person.

Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Wardt's Karaka. Have you a cough or cold, or even consumption in its first stage? Try Wardt's Karaka. Are you a sufferer from female irregularities? Try it. It has been proven to be a success for derangements of that kind. Go and get about three bottles and be convinced. Wardt's Karaka Pomo Bitters—compounded of ingredients purely vegetable—is a medicine that will do all that is claimed for it. Try it. Try it. Try it.

Wardt's Karaka Pomo Bitters is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but of an article whose virtues have been tested and proved to be of great value in the limbs or back, neuralgia and rheumatic sufferer its merit will soon be apparent, and its immediate find out also its merits. Try it and try it.

W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor.
79 and 79 Sixth street.

☞ MOTHERS, REMEMBER that for chafing of infants no remedy equals BURNETT'S Kalliston. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DOWNING—GAHS—At the residence of col. S. W. Gaff, in Jefferson county, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Joshua Lee, assisted by the pastor, Baptist Church, Mr. John C. Downing and Miss Josie L. Gaff.

COLLINS—HODGES—On the 8th inst., at the same, Mr. Jerry B. Collins and Miss Cassie S. Tucker, all of this city.

DIED.

RODMAN—In the city of Columbus, Ind., on Saturday, the 5th inst., Thomas Emery Harrison Rodman, son of Dr. T. B. Rodman, age 11 years.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M. meets in called communication THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock. Work M degree. By order

M. GARDNER, Master.
R. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

Board of Trade Meeting.

A MEETING of the Louisville Board of Trade will be held on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, to take into consideration a communication from the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, but, despite, complaining of injurious discrimination against that city in the matter of building and the cooperation of the Louisville Board of Trade in the same, and also to take into consideration the committee appointed to investigate the subject of weights and measures, and also to take action on telegraphic dispatches, are expected to be present and make their report.

By order of the President.
J. J. PORTER,
J. B. MAYNARD, Sec'y. jo9 d1

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
se29 d4wly NEW YORK.

DROWNED---$500 REWARD

WILL be paid for the recovery of the body of Thomas Owen, drowned off the shore at the foot of Market-street road, below Portland, on Sunday night, May 9.

Deceased was about 5 feet 6 inches high, had light hair and chin whiskers, was a suit of dark cassimere, new coat and boots and shoes, aged 27 years old. Any information with reference hereto will be left with Co. Jno. Jones, Portland engine house, Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Louisville, Ky., or with BORAH, Jailor, near West Louisville.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
The Best in the Market,
AT low prices for cash
TO PUT FOR RENT.
WILL S. HAYS,
NO. 110 FOURTH STREET.
my27 deod1f

MRS. J. G. JACK
HAS removed to the private residence of the Bank of Kentucky, and is now prepared to receive lodgers and day boarders. jo1 d3

Dress Goods.

2 CASES Chene Japanese Cloths;
" " Plaid " " "
" " Striped " " "
" " Fancy Cloths " " "
" " Plain, Plaid, and Striped Poplins;
" " Striped Alpacas;
25 pieces Embroidered Grenadines;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
79 and 79 Sixth street.

Kid Gloves.

150 doz Courvoisier Ladies' Kid Gloves;
200 " " " " " " " "
Also Ibena Kid Gloves;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
79 and 79 Sixth street.

Paper Cambrics.

A LARGE stock of white, black, slate, brown, and high colored Paper Cambrics received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
79 and 79 Sixth street.

OFFICE OF C. N. WARREN & CO.,
BANKERS.
C. N. WARREN..... W. S. PARKER.

THE repairs on our office, No. 144 Main street, having been completed, we will move into it about the 15th of June, where we will continue to transact a general banking and exchange business. We buy and sell gold, silver, government and railroad bonds and stocks, bank stocks, land warrants, and other securities. The office recently occupied by us, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, will be for rent. For particulars inquire of us.

jo2 d1f C. N. WARREN & CO.

DETERGENT
A NEW AND RELIABLE CLEANSING FLUID, instantly removing Grease, Paints, and Dirt from all Clothing, and cleansing the most delicate Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, &c., without injury to the most delicate. For sale by all druggists.

W. SPRINGER & BRO., Wholesale Agents,
91 Market street, between Third and Fourth.
Jel d13 General Agent for Kentucky.

PERRIN'S
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
AGENCY.
OFFICE IN
COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING,
119 West Jefferson Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements taken for all leading KENTUCKY and NORTHERN papers at publishers' LOWEST CASH RATES. Papers kept on file.

As to promptness and reliability refers to the publishers of city papers and business men generally.

Address W. HENRY PERRIN.
jel sodtf

FRENCH.

PRIVATE LESSONS BY A NEW METHOD—A course of forty lessons, enabling the pupil to read and write the language at sight. Terms, $10. Pupils received singly or in classes. Apply at 151 Seventh street, between Main and Market.

ELOCUTION.

Private lessons given by Mrs. E. P. ROBY. Apply at 151 Seventh street.

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE,

THIS fine institution, situated at the beautiful and flourishing town of Franklin, Simpson county, Ky., will be completely in the hands of the public. The first session will commence on the first Monday in September next. Rids are respectfully solicited from persons desiring the position of President and teachers until the 20th of June. No agents will be taken the name is accompanied with the fee of references.

DR. N. D. SUDDARTH,
E. H. COLLIER, Sec.
REV. J. S. ROBY,
Committee, Franklin, Ky.

W. H. REDIN,
ARCHITECT,
142 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
mh8 LOUISVILLE, KY. d3m

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver your Northern Lake Ice to any residence. Office, 10, 111 and 112 Second street between Market and Jefferson. Yard, foot Market street.
jel d1f FRANK S. GOSSELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. L. Jefferson & Bro.'s Louisville Flour Depot, Northwest Corner of Main and Short Streets.

WE would call the attention of the trade to our present ample stock of flour, embracing all the various grades which we are prepared to offer at materially reduced prices. jel d3

Notice.

I HEREBY warn all persons not to trust my wife, Ellen Haber (formerly Foster), as she has left me without just cause or provocation.
jel d3f JOHN HUBER.

Pasturage for Horses.

I HAVE the best pasturage for a few horses, at reasonable rates, with good attention, six miles out village on the Brownsboro or river road.
jel d3f J. C. MOWBRAY.

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—As I have taken possession of the well-known saloon of Mr. Sauter, on northwest corner of Preston and Walnut, this 7th day of June, I hereby notify all persons having any claims against the saloon, to present them within twenty-four hours and demand their payment, as I will not be responsible for any debts thereafter. jel d3 DANIEL SUTWARTH.

Notice.

Office Southern Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.

THE stockholders of the Southern Life Insurance Company are hereby notified that the annual

WANTED.

WANTED—Engineer (stationary). A brick mold machine, 2 drivers, 2 male cook, one female cook, 2 waiters, 2 male porters, 2 male hands, boys, etc. 2 ladies' maids, 2 nurses, 2 ladies' nurses, 1 ladies' tailor, 1 gentleman's tailor and 1 cutter. Registrars for the Mary Agency, 4 corner of Fourth and Jefferson.

WANTED—TO SELL—BOOK STORE—well established, in a prominent address. Box 1[illegible] Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—TEAMERS—Free drivers (white) to haul brick, apply at Wm. Mahan's, 4 Jefferson.

WANTED—A GOOD SPINNER AND DYER—IMMEDIATELY—by the Merrell Cloth Manufacturing Company, Merrell, Ky., for which further work will be given. Address the undersigned at Louisville, Ky., Merrell's depot, or call on the undersigned at Louisville.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE—With four or five rooms and kitchen in a good neighborhood, and in exchange for the best of references will be given.

WANTED—TO RENT—WILL PAY the highest cash price for all I rent, or will exchange clothing, corner Twelfth and Market.

WANTED—TO LEASE—Tenement on some street in the West End, or Portland, for the ensuing year, by the undersigned. Address Box 1[illegible] Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—Any party having a business to sell cheap, or any party having a business to buy, and who is willing to trade for good city improved property, will hear of a trade by addressing Box 1[illegible] Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—Second Ward Lot, Louisville, Address No. 1[illegible] West Market street.

WANTED—SLATE—For a piece of years. Must be strong and be of a size. Address Box 1[illegible] Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—TO SELL—Two fine cows and weaned calves each, one very fine Jersey bull, Brown Swiss bull, one Jersey heifer, 2 years old, and 2 Brown Swiss heifers, 2 years old. CHALLAN, Ky.

WANTED—HANDS—Six men, and 50 hands to work on the North Vernon Railroad. Date 4 Miles south. Trains leave Louisville daily at 7 A.M. and 4 P.M. Apply to E. FATHERLY, Contractor, at Clarksville, Ind., or at GILBERT'S every night, at Louisville. Hands will board free, and pay will be good.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS—To learn the business of Hair Work, at the LEONARD HAIR MANUFACTORY, corner of Fourth and Market streets.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERYWHERE—To sell our patent Clothes Pins, Sample 25 cents, postage paid, and full directions in order, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Address, J. C. WILLINGTON, 303 South Market street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS—Gift to first two persons, every town, who will act as agents, to introduce the WHITE MACHINE. Best machine with cylinder. This is a genuine offer. Address, Box 1[illegible], Portland, Me. Agents wanted in every town, to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. Address, WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Sunset Lot, Insurance Company of Chicago, offers the best inducements to agents of any Company in the United States. Address, SUNSET LOT, Chicago, Ill

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 138 7-8.

A heavy hail-storm passed over New York, recently.

Edwin Booth was married on Monday to Miss Mary Mayhew.

The Bill establishing a Regency in Spain was read in the Cortes on Monday.

Jessie H. Loose, the richest man in St. Louis, died yesterday, aged 70 years.

The Chester county (Pa.) Republicans yesterday nominated Gen. Pennypacker for Secretary.

It is reported that the Duke of Genoa is a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne.

President Grant leaves this evening for New York. He will attend the jubilee at Boston.

The removals in the Treasury Department under Boutwell are for amounts to about 300.

J. Y. Scammon has been appointed Assistant Assayer of the branch mint at Denver, Colorado, vice Ashley, resigned.

Twenty horses, mostly from Kentucky, were shipped for the track at Louisville, Ohio, Tuesday.

Preparations are being made to give Gerry Peabody a public reception on his arrival in New York.

The strike of the trackmen on the Erie road has resulted in the men obtaining the advance demanded.

The office of R. L. Smith, at Syracuse, N. Y., was robbed of $2,000 in bonds, stamps, etc., on Monday night.

The McConnell murder trial at Jacksonville, Illinois, closed yesterday, the jury rendering a hopelessly hung verdict.

The paper mill of James A. Weed, at Port Ticonderoga, N. Y., was burned on Monday night. Loss about $15,000.

A colored boy named Pat Maloney killed an old negro named Figanus, at Memphis, on Monday night, and escaped.

The naturalization resolution in the Nova Scotia Assembly came up on Monday, and was thrown out without discussion.

The trot at Highland Park, Newburg, N. Y., between Monmouth Boy and Lady Thorne, has been postponed until Tuesday.

In the base-ball contest at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, the best Stockings of Cincinnati defeated the Excelsiors of Albany 45 to 8.

The building Nos. 236 and 238 Pearl street, New York, were damaged to the extent of about $15,000, including tools.

The editor of the Warrenton Clipper and other citizens of Warrenton, Ga., were arrested on Monday and lodged in jail.

Miss Amanda Craig, of Cincinnati, has got a verdict of $10,000 against E. S. Sprague, of Newport, for breach of promise of marriage.

Senator Sprague was serenaded by the workingmen at Newark, N. J., on Monday night, and he made a few remarks in favor of Grant.

The secretary of the Queen City Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, has disappeared, as also about $6,000 of the funds of the company.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington thus far has made no determination as to the terms and character of the schedules for taking the census.

The Austrian Government refuses to decide in the matter of the neutrality of the Danube until after the adjournment of Congress of Powers.

A prize fight came off at Youngstown, Ohio, on Monday, between Jones and Donally, which resulted in a decided victory of the latter in the first round.

The east wing of the Convent of the Gray Nuns, and the chapel attached, at Quebec, were burned on the night of the 1st. The main edifice of the convent escaped.

Troops have been ordered to the Canadian frontier to co-operate with the Fenians in the event of their crossing in force, to enforce the civil laws and prevent arrest and the rule of martial law.

F. G. Bromberg was appointed yesterday Internal Revenue Assessor for the Fourth District of Missouri.

A fire yesterday morning in Cincinnati destroyed three frame tenement tenements, on F. W. Vanderbeck. They were owned by a negro, who claims to be worth $100,000. Loss about $1,500.

The Radical majority in the municipal election in Charleston, S. C., on Monday, for all the candidates of the party are elected. Gen. the Hon. Alexander, holding over, only two are Democrats.

The Old School Presbyterians of the Presbytery of Lexington, in session at Boston, have decided that Mary Lozier is entitled to a break on the call her church adopted at New Orleans.

A new feature in the grain trade, by which the Illinois Central, G. C., Dubuque, Iowa and Illinois Central roads are to be connected by a transfer, is to be inaugurated in New York, Wednesday, June 9, 1869, at 10 o'clock.

The prisoners of Mr. Thornton, the Brighton Park, Illinois, jail, have left the premises, and have entered a complaint against the sheriff for their treatment.

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Mr. Thomas, from Jackson, Mississippi, was elected U. S. Crane, United States marshal, Mr. Hunter of Jackson was elected Secretary of State, and Mr. Lynch, author of the bill to elect Colonel Crane in existing property of Tunica for Andrew Johnson spoke at Gallatin, Tenn., yesterday to an immense audience. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, he did deliver his address partly in a sitting position, he made a masterly defense of his policy, and was frequently applauded by all the Nay and while he was speaking he was cheered.

The Quaker Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who has been in the city for some time, left for the Bureau at Washington that "the reports of hostilities in Northwest Kansas are exaggerated and that not more than a dozen Indians are said to have been killed. The reported settlements are perfectly safe, and the Indians are supposed to be northern Cheyennes and Sioux."

MARION COUNTY.

The Proposed Tax for the Proposed Commodious Jail of Marion County.

[For the Edition of the Courier-Journal.]

The citizens of Marion county are called upon to vote next Saturday, the 12th inst., upon the question of levying a tax of twenty cents on the capital stock, of the proposed Cumberland and Ohio railroad. The county has been canvassed by able speakers in the interest of the road, who have shown to the satisfaction of the people, conclusively that the Louisville Branch of the Louisville and Nashville road is out of debt and has a large surplus fund, without the aid of the tax, and that the original plot of the road; that the Louisville Branch, commenced, being much higher than the Cumberland, being much higher than the Louisville Branch, and that it will be the cheapest road to the centre of New York. While there is a possibility that Cincinnati would locate the shops of the road, there is no ground upon which the Louisville Branch and Ohio railroad, can be built in connection with the Louisville Branch, there was a majority of the Board of Directors, and that it will continue to day, commencing at 2 P. M., and closing about 10 at night. The young ladies, we learn, have prepared a supper, to be served on the premises of the Louisville and Nashville road, and that freights on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be cut down one-half if the proposition of Marion will vote the proposition to the Cumberland and Ohio road. Such are the statements made by various orators to induce the good people of Marion to burden themselves with a grievous tax and to engage in an enterprise which cannot be prosecuted to a successful completion for many months. In the first place, there is no money in the treasury. In the first place, there is no money in the treasury. In the first place, there is no money in the treasury. Money is scarcely felt by all the railroad facilities and the Louisville Branch is for all her business. The road, and, instead of creating a sinking fund, has never paid the interest upon the cost of construction. The following figures show the earnings and the expenses of the road for the last four years, the only period since its construction the receipts have approximated to the expenses:

	Earnings.	Operat'g Expenses.
1865	$197,272 35	$112,[illegible]
1866	192,[illegible]	1[illegible],181 06
1867	196,[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]

Deduct earnings over expenses for

1865	$[illegible]
1866	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]
1868	[illegible]

Total earnings over expenses for four years, $[illegible]. Deduct interest upon $2,000,000, the cost of the road, for four years, $[illegible]. Leaving a loss of $[illegible] more than the net earnings of the road. Now, how long, I would ask, would it take to accumulate a large sinking fund at the above rates to a completed, we leave to the friends of the proposed jail. Bellefonte, the rolling stock is furnished, the Louisville Branch, free of cost, and the operating expenses have been low, as the road is new and therefore not profiting to pay for replacing worn out rails. The charge that the road is in debt to the Louisville Branch, and that there is no check upon its managers, is untrue. The rates are fixed by law in the charter, and the interest has never been exceeded. On the contrary, the rates charged are from 25 to 50 per cent. below the legal rates and less than those of roads in neighboring states. Certainly if the road already in operation, with the advantages it would necessarily have over any new road, has not all of the business which it had all of the business, it would be worse off than ever. What would be the condition of the tax-payers of Marion if the road, if it had been finished, the property of the new road, if not finishing. What would be the result of a division of the business between two roads? It is a self-evident fact that neither would be able enough to pay the operating expenses, and as a consequence would have to be run cheaply and furnish less accommodations, and the people would be worse off than ever. What would be the condition of the tax-payers of Marion if the stock of the Louisville Branch had to be consolidated with the Louisville and Nashville road? They would have to pay the interest upon $2,000,000, the cost of the road, as it has been shown that road cannot earn enough to pay its. Would not the road ever have been built but for the aid rendered by the city of Louisville? It is a well established fact in the history of railroads that none of any length can be built without other aid than that of county subscriptions. Such enterprises, unless backed by wealthy corporations, have invariably failed, and experiment has proved. If there were a sufficient money for such a road it might be worth the experiment. But there is no such money. The country has all the railroads it can support, and the railroads are not earning enough to pay for years to come. We are not yet sufficiently for them, or if we are, we are not yet sufficiently for them, and we are not yet in the centre of New York. While there is a possibility that Cincinnati would locate the shops of the road, there is no ground upon which the Louisville Branch and Ohio railroad, can be built in connection with the Louisville Branch, there was a majority of the Board of Directors, and that it will continue to day, commencing at 2 P. M., and closing about 10 at night. The young ladies, we learn, have prepared a supper, to be served on the premises of the Louisville and Nashville road, and that freights on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be cut down one-half if the proposition of Marion will vote the proposition to the Cumberland and Ohio road. Such are the statements made by various orators to induce the good people of Marion to burden themselves with a grievous tax and to engage in an enterprise which cannot be prosecuted to a successful completion for many months. In the first place, there is no money in the treasury. In the first place, there is no money in the treasury. In the first place, there is no money in the treasury. Money is scarcely felt by all the railroad facilities and the Louisville Branch is for all her business. The road, and, instead of creating a sinking fund, has never paid the interest upon the cost of construction. The following figures show the earnings and the expenses of the road for the last four years, the only period since its construction the receipts have approximated to the expenses:

	Earnings.	Operat'g Expenses.
1865	$197,272 35	$112,[illegible]
1866	192,[illegible]	1[illegible],181 06
1867	196,[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]

Deduct earnings over expenses for

1865	$[illegible]
1866	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]
1868	[illegible]

Total earnings over expenses for four years, $[illegible]. Deduct interest upon $2,000,000, the cost of the road, for four years, $[illegible]. Leaving a loss of $[illegible] more than the net earnings of the road. Now, how long, I would ask, would it take to accumulate a large sinking fund at the above rates to a completed, we leave to the friends of the proposed jail. Bellefonte, the rolling stock is furnished, the Louisville Branch, free of cost, and the operating expenses have been low, as the road is new and therefore not profiting to pay for replacing worn out rails. The charge that the road is in debt to the Louisville Branch, and that there is no check upon its managers, is untrue. The rates are fixed by law in the charter, and the interest never has been exceeded. On the contrary, the rates charged are from 25 to 50 per cent. below the legal rates and less than those of roads in neighboring states. Certainly if the road already in operation, with the advantages it would necessarily have over any new road, has not all of the business which it had all of the business, it